M'KINLEY'S RUNNING MATE. UNAVAILING SEARCH IN THE WEST FOR AN AVAILABLE MAN.

An Intimate Friend of Gov. Roosevelt, a Sen-ator, Says That if Roosevelt Doesn't Want the Nomination He. Must Stay Away From the Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The search of the Republican leaders for a Vice-Presidential candidate who lives in a Western State, and whose views on public questions are acceptable in all sections, having so far proved unavailing, the feeling is becoming general that the race for the nomination will be a free-forall struggle, and that the final heats will be run at Philadelphia in June. The only Western man now in the minds of the Republicans who will have a guiding hand in the vention since Senator Wolcott is found to be unavailable is Mr. Dolliver of Iowa. Speaker Henderson was "mentioned" merely as a joke, he having been born in Scotland and being, therefore, ineligible. Mr. Dolliver's little boom is not intended as a joke by those who are responsible for it. while some others think that this young Demosthenes is quite as ineligible as the Speaker, although he was born

in the United States, and not very long ago, either. Secretary Long's announcement that he would be willing to accept the nomination has not met with the hearty response that might have been expected from those who will have something to do with naming the man. make a strong candidate he would, if elected, be an ideal Vice-President from every possible There is one very interesting point in con-

section with the Vice-Presidential situation. however, that was widely discussed at the Capitol to-day. This is the situation that will arise if Gov. Roosevelt attends the Convention as a delegate, according to the programme to be adopted at the New York State convention to-morrow. It is generally agreed that Mr. Roosevelt is about the only man so far mentioned for the nomination who seems to have any enthusiastic support among the Republi cans of the country at large. One of the Governor's most intimate friends in Washington, a Senator who knows him well, perhaps better than any man in public life, said to-day;

"Just as sure as Roosevelt goes to Philadelphia as a delegate, the convention will be enthusiastically for him and he will be put in a place where he cannot escape the nomination If he were away from Philadelphia the convention would not, perhaps, be justified in nominating him in the face of his direct re fusal, made, as I know, directly to President McKinley and by letter to Chairman Hanna, and in other ways to other Republican leaders. But being present in the publican leaders. But being present in the convention, where he will receive an ovation, he cannot merely for personal reasons refuse to accept the will of the delegates. His excuse would be entirely insufficient and his declination would be indefensible. No man in American politics has ever put away the crown under such circumstances and no party would forgive a man for doing it. If Gov. Roosevelt is determined not to be nominated for Vice-President his only course is to decline to act as a delegate and remain away from Philadelphia while the convention is in session." The statement of the Senator above quoted has attracted considerable attention and has renewed the discussion of Rooseveit's name as a possible candidate. Some of his admirers go so far as to say that when he is nominated for Vice-President it will mean that he is to be McKinley's successor in 1904. But without looking that far ahead, the Washington public is sufficiently interested in the contemplation of "Teddy" trying to be dignified as presiding officer of the solemn Senate, and trying to be comfortable and happy, with the scene of his activity confined to the few feet of space surrounding the chair of the Vice-President and with absolutely no function to perform except that of pretending to keep the Senate in order. The statement of the Senator above quoted

UNLAWFULLY IMPRISONED 13 YEARS. Fred Bell Asks Leave to Sue the State of Mississippi for \$75,000 Damages.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-A remarkable case was brought to public attention to-day when Chief Justice Fuller announced that the motion of Fred Bell for leave to sue the State of Mississippi in the Supreme Court has been denied. His application reads:

"On the 31st day of May, 1876, plaintiff was tried a the Circuit Court of Sharkey county upon the charge of grand larceny, was duly convicted and sentenced to serve a term of five years in the State Penitentiary, that he was incarcerated in said penitentiary on the 31st day of May, 1879. The authorities of the State should have discharged him on the 31st day of May, 1884, but contrary to the rules, laws and regulations of said State, with reference to State prisoners, wantonly kept plaintiff imprisoned for thirteen years and fifty-seven days over and beyond the limitation of the sentence of the Court. After several years of unlawful detention by the State authorities, his burden having been constantly increased, he has worked so intensely that in the discharge of his labors as such convict he lost his eyesight completely, so far as relates to his ability to do labor, or convenient use to him otherwise; at the expiration of his thirteen years and fifty-seven days illegal imprisonment he was discharged on the 27th day of July, 1877, a physical wreck, blind and wholly incapacitated for making a living, and that he is now no more than a mere charge upon the charity of his neighbors and friends."

Plaintiff charges that his imprisonment aloresaid and consequent punishment was cruel and unusual, wantonly inflicted by the authorized agents of the State of Mississippi, and contrary to the inhibition of the Federal Constitution. Hence he prays that leave be granted him to file original suit against the State to recover \$75,000 damages. day of May, 1879. The authorities of the State

CROWDS IN WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS. Thousands of Egg-Rolling Children and an

Emancipation Day Parade. WASHINGTON, April 16-President McKinley held a sort of double levee to-day, severa thousand people, both white and black, young and old, crowding the lawns at the front and rear of the Executive Mansion. This was a holiday in Washington, in which the juvenile ortion of the community and the entire hegro population had an equal interest. It It was Easter Monday, or "Egg-Rolling Day,"
and it was Emancipation Day. By an unusual coincidence the two celebrations fell on the same day. Every year, on the first Monday after Easter, the children of Washington go to the President's grounds at the rear of the Executive Mansion, between the White House and the White Lot, and celebrate the annual egg-rolling. To-day being very mild and pleasant, thousands of children, nearly all of them attended by their parents, sisters or nurses, and carrying baskets of brightly colored eggs, romped in the President's grounds and crowded around the south porch of the White House, where Mr. and Mrs. McKinley came out for a few minutes to greet them. The Marine Band occupied a stand in the middle of the grounds and gave a concert. The colored children outnumbered the white by two to one, and they mingled together with no idea of difference in caste or condition.

While these festivities were at their height the Emancipation Day parade passed through the semi-circular drive in front of the White House. Several organizations of colored citizens, some mounted and some on foot, but all as gaily coincidence the two celebrations fell on the seemi-circular drive in fonctor the white House. Several organizations of colored citizens, some mounted and some on foot, but all as gaily decked as an Easter egg, passed in review before the President, who stood on the front porch, hat in hand. So large a crowd has not been seen in the White House grounds for saveral years.

WANT THE WAR TAXES REDUCED.

The Petroleum, Drug, Brewing and Tea Interests Ask for Hearings. WASHINGTON, April 16. - The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York is trying to obtain a hearing before the Ways and seans Committee in favor of the repeal of the War Revenue tax. Representative Levy has received a letter from Charles G. Wilson, President of the Exchange, in which Mr. Wilson Payne of the Committee on Ways and Means asking him for a hearing and had received a reply stating that his letter would be laid before the committee when the subject was considered. As the committee will give a hearing to-morrow to the drug interests, Mr. Levy tried to arrange that representatives of the Exchange be heard at the same time, but was unable to do so. Mr. Payne would give no assurances that the committee intended going into the subject at all this session, nor would he indicate when the representatives could be heard.

The New York brewers are expected here to-morrow. They hope to be heard by the committee, but may not succeed. Representatives of the tea interests called on Mr. Levy yesterday and urged him to push his bill for the reductions of war revenue, which provides, among other things, for a repeal of the tax on tea. Mr. Levy will see Mr. Payne again on these matters and attempt to secure a hearing for everybody interested in the bill. says that he had already written to Chairman

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolution Providing for the Election Senators by Direct Vote Referred. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The House joint esolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by direct popular vote of the peole was laid before the Senate and Mr. Butler Pop., N. C.) suggested that, as the subject had been often considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, there was no neces-

sity of its being referred to that committee. He thought that the Senate ought to act on the matter without reference to the committee. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, objected to any imputation against the committee, and Mr. Butler disclaimed having any such

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) spoke of the great importance of the proposed change, and hoped that the joint resolution would go to the committee and receive full consideration at a time when there were no other great subjects

Mr. Butler (with whom Mr. Chandler had had a whispered conversation) expressed his willingness to have the matter referred to the committee, as he was assured that there was a majority of the committee in favor of action

The joint resolution was then referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The additional Urgent Deficiency bill

Also Senate bill for the removal to the proper district courts for trial of persons indicted for crimes or offences against the United States.
A resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information regarding the outrages committed on Edward Gottfried, late United States Consular agent at Trujillo, Peru, was offered by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was agreed to

offered by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was agreed to.

The Alaska Code bill was taken up, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Stewart (Sil. Rep., Nev.), declaring all lands outside low water mark on Behring Sea subject to explorations for gold by citizens of the United States or persons who have legally declared their intention to become acquired such rules and regulations as may be made by the miners. After a long discussion Mr. Stewart's amendment was withdrawn, and the provisjon in relation to mining at Cape Nome was modified so as to read:

"Provided further, that the rules and regulations established by the miners shall be subject to such general rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for mining below high tide, and shall not be in conflict with the mining laws of the United States."

A tedious and uninteresting discussion took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) providing that locations or claims shall be originated only after the bassage of this act, the purpose being to exclude certain locations which Mr. Berry claimed to have been made by capitalists to the injury of the common miners. The amendment was rejected, 17 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Pettus the clause providing that locations shall be subject to general rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior was stricken out.

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.) offered an amendment striking from the bill the words that "no person over the age of 50 shall be eligible to appointment as District Judge," and it was agreed to.

Mr. Warren also offered an amendment striking from the bill the words that "no person over the age of 50 shall be eligible to appointment as District Judge," and it was agreed to.

appointment as District value,
agreed to,
Mr. Warren also offered an amendment,
which was agreed to, providing that in the case
of the death, sickness or absence of the Governor the duties of the office shall be performed by the Surveyor-General as exofficio
Secretary of the District.
The Senate then went into executive session
and immediately afterward adjourned until tomorrow.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES WIN.

Stamp Tax to the Rates Charged. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that the express companies may add the price of the ne-cent stamp required to be affixed to their receipts for the shipment of goods to the rates charged for transportation. There were two cases before the court, the opinion being delivered in that of the American Express Company vs. F. A. Maynard, Attorney-General, on the relation of George F. Moore and five other citizens of Michigan. The latter brought suit for a writ of mandamus against the express company to prohibit it from adding the price of the stamp to the rates in existence, averring that they were just and reasonable, but would be rendered unjust and unreasonable if the price of the stamp were added to them. It was also claimed that the War Revenue act imposed the duty of affixing the stamp upon the express company and that it could not be shifted to another.

extress company answered that no duty was imposed on it to furnish and affix the stamp by the act of Congress, but if it were the matter was left optional or open to contract between the company and its customers. The Supreme Court of Michigan decided that it was the duty of the company to furnish the stamp; that it was not optional nor open to contract; that the rates put in force by the company were a subterfuge to evade the law, and that the company was forbidden to increase its rates. It declared the increased rate lilegal and made the mandamus permanent, and the express company appealed.

Mr. Justice White announced the decision of the Supreme Court, discussing at some length

Mr. Justice White announced the decision of the Supreme Court, discussing at some length the terms and effect of the War Revenue act. He concluded that there was no intimation in the act that the ultimate burden of the tax must rest on the company. If that were the case, he said, the act would not only be a tax law, but would regulate every transaction possible in human society under it. Every taxing act, he continued, would destroy the power of contract, the freedom of human transaction and regulate the coato production and price of labor. The Court could not agree that rates just and reasonable could be rendered unjust and unreasonable by the addition of the tax. The judgment of the Michigan Supreme Court was reversed and the case remanded. Supreme Court was reversed and the case remanded.

In the case of William Crawford vs. the Treasurer of the Adams Express Company, on certificate from the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, the Court answered in the negative the question: "Is an express company precluded by the War Revenue act from relieving itself of the expense of affixing and cancelling the stamp required to be attached to the receipt?" Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented, holding that the act imposed the duty of affixing the stamp upon the receipt, and that the question of shifting that burden was one to be decided by State courts. They approved the judgment of the Michigan Court.

SIAM'S NEW MINISTER.

Michigan Court.

Formal Presentation of Marquis Prasiddhi to

the President. WASHINGTON, April 16. - Phyla (Marquis) Prasiddhi, the new Minister Plenipotestiary of Slam to the United States. presented his letters of credence to President accompanied to the White House by Secretary Hay, on whom the new Minister had previously paid a call at the State Department. The first secretary of the Siamese Mission and Frederick W. Verney, Consul-General of Siam in New York, were of the party. The Minister and his secretary were attired in the brilliant diplosecretary were attired in the brilliant diplo-matic uniform of the Siamese service.
In handing his letters of credence to the President, Phyla Prasiddhi expressed the de-sire of the King of Siam that the cordial rela-tions between Siam and the United States might be maintained and strengthened, and added: "The principles of industrial and com-mercial progress and peaceful development upon which the greatness of the United States rests, are entirely in accord with those of the Government of his Majesty, and may well be a permanent bond of sympathy between the two countries."

permanent bond of sympathy between the two countries."

In reply the President said:

"It affords me pleasure to greet you as the representative in the United States of his Majesty, the King of Siam, and to receive from your hands the royal letters whereby I am informed of the recall of your esteemed predecessor, Phyla Vissuddha Suriyasaku, and of your being accredited in his blace near the Government of the United States. The desires of his Majesty for the maintenance and constant strengthening of the ties of sincere amity which have so long existed between Siam and the United States find a cordial response on the part of the Government of the United States and I shall welcome your cooperation toward the realization, as respects your favored land, of the earnest policy of this country to promote by all practical and friendly means, commercial intercourse and industrial advancement in its relations with other States."

Minister Prasiddhi presented also the letters of recall of his predecessor. Phyla Vissuddha Suriyasaku, who was accredited to London and Washington and spent most of his time in the British capital. The new minister is accredited to London and Washington and spent most of his time in the British capital. The new minister is accredited solely to the United States.

McKinley Pressed the Button. WASHINGTON, April 16.-President McKinley pressed an electric button in the telegraph room of the White House this evening which formally opened the General Hospital Fair at the armory in Paterson, N. J. Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice-President Hobart, an i Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., were pres-ent at the ceremony.

NAVAL BILL DISCUSSED.

AGREEMENT FOR FOURTEEN HOURS OF GENERAL DEBATE.

\$40,000.000 More Required to Complete the Ships Under Way-Mr. Cummings Favors Sheathing the New Ships and Constructing Some of Them in the Navy Yards. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The House to-day in Committee of the Whole entered upon the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1901, with an agreement for fourteen hours of general debate. This will bring a vote on the passage of the bill probably on Thursday afternoon.

The items of the bill are: Pay of the Navy. \$13.310.897; contingent, \$520.000; Bureau of Navigation, \$566,425; Bureau of Ordnance \$2,388,124; Bureau of Equipment, \$3,464,053 Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$608,439; Public Works, Yards and Docks, \$7,797,460; Nava Academy, \$789,086; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$220,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,731,232; Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$6,235,824; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$2,774,200; Marine Corps, \$2,712,-870; increase of the Navy, \$16,990,699. Total, \$61,209,916. Under the last item contracts are authorized for two battleships to cost \$3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers to cost \$4,250,000 each, and three protected cruisers to cost \$2,800,000 each. The appropriation for

armor is about \$4,000.000. Mr. Foss explained the differences of opinion in the committee on the armor question and said that the majority based their recommendation upon the report of the naval authorities that it was absolutely necessary to have the armor at the earliest possible date en order that the work of constructing ships be not interfered with. Three ships-the Maine, Ohlo and Missouri-were waiting for armor." which could notibe purchased at the price (\$300 per ton) fixed by the last Naval bill. The Harveyized armor could be had for probably \$400 a ton, but armor made by the Krupp process was of 25 per cent, greater efficiency, and the majority of the committee believed the best armor obtainable should be used, though it cost \$545 a ton. Every nation in the world was using

the Krupp armor. In response to questions as to the cost of the Navy, Mr. Foss said that, including the vessels cuthorized by the pending bill, it would require further appropriations of about \$40,000,-000 to complete the ships under way. In

nuthorized by the pending bill, it would require further appropriations of about \$40,000,000 to complete the ships under way. In speaking to the increase of the Navy, Mr. Foss aid it was in the interest of cence; not to provoke war, but to preserve international concord. The nation best able to fight, he declared, was least liable to engage in it. Another object of a larger navy, he said, was the defence of the Nioaragua Canal, He hoped when this canal was built, the United States would have the right as well as the ability to defend it against all comers.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), also a member of the Naval Committee, traced the history of nations, showing that the greatest victories of the world had been won on the sea and that commercial supremacy. On the subject of sheathing the new ships, Mr. Cummings said he was strongly in favor of it, but had agreed to a compromise leaving the matter in the hands of the Becretary of the Navy. If he thought ships should be dooked every nine months instead of every two years, it might be expensive for the country, but his skirts were clear. The evidence before the committee, in his opinion, was in favor of sheathed vessels. They cost more but were more valuable. On the question of building ships in the navy yard, he said he originally thought that the country could afford to try that experiment. It would cost more than under the contract system, but he thought that some of the ships should be constructed at the navy yards in order to encourage the laborers in the navy yard, who by law were only required to work eight hours a day. He did not believe in limiting the hours of work in navy yards to eight hours a day. He did not believe in limiting the hours of work in navy yards to eight hours and ay and then taking the work away from them. He was in favor of constructing ships in the navy yard if they were as good as the Oregon and Massachusetts, even if it did cost \$300,000 or \$500,000 on or than by contract. He thought, however, that there was no more necessity of havin

ernment yards more cheaply than in private yards. He said that while the specifications for ships called for the best materials to be had, the best materials were not used by the

for ships called for the best materials to be had, the best materials were not used by the shipbuilders.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) inquired of Mr. Driggs why the Government should not go into all the industries that produce the materials used in ships, if it was to be "dead eure" that the best materials were to be had. Why, if the Government built ships at the Navy Yard in Driggs's district, it should not go out to Cannon's district and make the steel, quarry the lime and coal, and cut the timer necessary to build the ships?

Mr. Driggs replied that he did not believe that the Government should build al! its warships, but as a matter of national defence it ought to have shipyards well manned, the same as it had a standing army. Of the sixty-one vessels of the new Navy built, only four—the Texas, Maine, Cincinnati and Raleigh—were constructed in Navy Yards.

Mr. Barber (Dem., Pa.) briefly reviewed the construction of armor plants in South Bethlehem and Pittsburg, and expressed the belief that armor could not be made for less than the owners of these plants had asked of the Secretary of the Navy.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Committee Increase the Total From \$112,186,494 to \$114,951.595.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Army Approprintion bil! was reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Military Affairs. As McKinley at the White House to-day. He was passed by the House the bill carried a total of \$112,186,494, to which the committee has added \$2,765,101, making the total \$114,951,-595. The principal increase is in the item of travel pay for cultisted men, which was increased by \$2,800,145. The appropriation for pay of the army was increased by \$455,900, and a new paragraph appropriates \$5,000 for a library building at Manila. The committee struck out an appropriation of \$455,550 for cable lines to Alaska, and another of \$50,000 for the increase of pay for officers serving in commands above their actual rank. The committee inserted a provision that service in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines shall count as double time in the period for retirement of enlisted men. 595. The principal increase is in the item of

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Ray's Resolution Favored by the Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The sch-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has been considering anti-trust legislation, will report to the full committee to-morrow recommending that Representative Ray's anti-trust joint resolution be adopted. The resolution provides for tion be adopted. The resolution provides for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the express bower to legislate against trusts. It also provides for amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, defining more explicitly what is meant by a "trust," and provides for the branding of all goods made by the trust and forblds them the use of the mails. It is further provided that every corporation doing an interstate trade of over \$1,000,000 shall file annually with the Secretary of State an itemized statement of their expenditures and receipts.

Portugal Ready to Pay the Delagoa Bay Award.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-In a despatch to the State Department, Mr. Irwin, the United States Minister at Lisbon, says that Portugal has the money to pay the award of the Swiss court of arbitration in the Delagoa Bay Railway case. Lisbon business men, he says, express them-selves as satisfied with the award. The ex-pected protest of the American claimants against the smallness of the award has not been received at the State Department.

NAVAL WAR BOARD MEETS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-Admiral Dewey re

Admiral Dewey Reports for His First Dut

ported to the Navy Department to-day for the first duty he has been called on to perform since his return from Manila. He attended the meeting of the General Board of the Navy and presided as President ex-officio. It was the first meeting of the board, and what turned out to be a session of no particular importance was surrounded by some the members with such an air of mystery that other members expresse the opinion that the board as a whole might be made an object of ridicule. This policy of secrecy was carried to the extreme of attempting to conceal the fact that the board met at the Navy Department. There was talk about the functions of the board, and sub-committees and a Secretary were appointed. The Secretary is Lieut. H. H. Ward of the Bureau of Navigation, who obtained considerable fame for his services during the Spanish-American War in going to Cadiz and Puerto Rico in disguise to ascertain what war work was being done by the Spaniards. To each sub-commit-tee was assigned some subject concerning preparation for war on which the sub-commit-

tee was assigned some subject concerning preparation for war on which the sub-committee will make a report.

All the members of the board were present. In addition to Admiral Dewey they are Rear Admiral A. B. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bursau of Navigation; Capt. C. H. Stockton, President of the Naval War College; Capt. Ass. Walker, Principal Assistant in the Naval War College; Capt. O. Bigsbee, Chief Intelligence Officer, and Lieutenant-Commander R. T. Muiligan, Principal Assistant in the Intelligence Officer, and Lieutenant-Commander R. T. Muiligan, Principal Assistant in the Intelligence Officer, ex-officio members, and Capts. H. C. Taylor, C. E. Clark, R. D. Evans and F. E. Chadwick, and Col. G. C. Reid, General Inspector of the Marine Gorps.

Beoretary Long told THE Sun reporter that in assigning duties to the board the greatest care had been taken to avoid giving it any work that would bring it in conflict with the work of the Board of Construction and the naval bureaus. Its duties were, he said, largely to prepare for the future. It would make plans for increasing the efficiency of the fleet in time of war, discuss measures for preparing the coast for resisting attack by an enemy and advise the Department as to means for keeping the Navy prepared for a hostile emergency. The board, said Mr. Long, might properly be called the Campaign Board, as its duties were to arrange for naval campaigns in time of hostilities.

tilities.

Members of the board say that its duties will be largely theoretical and they deny that it will attempt to take a prominent part in governing the Navy. There is a suspicion among naval officers that the Campaign Board will interfere with the work of the Construction Board, which is charged with preparing plans for new vessels and advising the Secretary of the Navy as to the scope of naval increase. The Campaign Board's authority to recommend measures for maintaining the efficiency of the fleet may be used, officers think, as a claim to recognition in recommending new construction.

COVERS THE GAYNOR CASE.

Attorney-General Griggs's Bill Promptly Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The bill drafted by Attorney-General Griggs and sent to the chair men of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees last week and introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoar, was favorably reported ate by Senator Hoar, was favorably reported from the Senate committee to-day and promptly passed. It provides for the removal to the proper district for trial of persons indicted for offences against the United States, and was drawn up with the object of overcoming the ruling of Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court of New York, in which he sheld that John F. William T. and Edward H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, charged with defrauding the Government in the Savannah harbor contracts, must first be tried in New York and not in Savannah. The effect of the measure, if it becomes a law, is expected to be the removal of the Gaynors and Greene to Savannah for trial.

W'KINLEY COMING TO THIS CITY The President to Address the Methodist Ecu-

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The President has completed his preparations for his trip to New York and Ohio, to be begun the last of this week. He expects to leave Washington on Thursday with Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, Jr., who are guests at the White House. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will go to Paterson, N. J., and be the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning. Then they will go to New York, where the President is to address the Methodist Ecumenical Conference address the Methodist Ecumenical Conference on Saturday evening. Late on Sunday night the President and Mrs. McKinley will leave New York for Canton, Ohio, where they go to overlook the progress of the improvements being made in the President's house in that city. They will remain in Canton three or four days, returning from there directly to Washington.

SECOND DEMAND ON HONDURAS.

State Department Insists on Payment of \$10.000 for the Killing of an American. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- A second demand for the payment of indemnity for the death of Frank Pears of Pittsburg, Pa., has been made by the State Department on the Government of by the State Department on the Government of Honduras. Pears was killed by a Honduras soldier about a year ago. After vainly endeavoring to have his relatives agree on some claim for indemnity, the State Department several months ago undertook, of its own volition, to demand from Honduras the payment of \$10,000, on the general ground that an American citizen had been killed illegally by a person in the service of Honduras. Honduras recently responded that the claim was unjust and proceeded to give reasons for that statement. This answer was unsatisfactory to the State Department and the demand has been renewed.

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ALTGELD TALKS IN ALBANY. TELLS THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE

WHAT JEFFERSON WOULD DO.

The Chicago Platform," He Says, "Is the Breath of Jefferson and Bryan Is His Great Prototype"-To Be the Guest of Former Senator Hill To-day at Wolfert's Roost. ALABNY, April 16,-The Albany County Bimetallic League gave its annual banquet at Stanwix Hall to-night. The only man of prominence who attended was former Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois. He delivered he address of the evening on "What would Jefferson do." Mr. Altgeld arrived here at 2:30 o'clock, two trains ahead of time, and as there was no one to meet him he went to the Hotel Ten Eyek with his friend, Mr. Joseph S. Martin of Chicago. A reception committee from the League went on to Schenectady but missed him. When they returned to Albany at 5 o'clock they were' in a quandary, until informed by an outsider that Mr. Altgeld had been in Albany for two hours. The committee went to the Hotel Ten Eyck and escorted their

ruest to Stanwix Hall. Senator Hill has expressed a desire to entertain Mr. Altgeld at Wolfert's Roost during his stay here. Late this afternoon Mr. Martin conveyed Mr. Altgeld's respects to Mr. Hill at the latter's law office, and the result was that Mr. Aitgeld will remain here until to-morrow afternoon. To-morrow morning the two distinguished Democrats will enjoy a drive and afterward take lunch at Wolfert's Roost. Mr. Altgeld, when questioned regarding Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Democratic

nomination for President, said: "This is going to be a contest over great principles and not at all over men, except as the men may happen to represent those principles. The idea that a man can be elected President on the strength of a uniform will not prevail this year. The people accord honors to heroes, but they are looking for statesmen this year, and a man who is in doubt as to whether he is a Republican or a Democrat can certainly not be very serious as a Presidential candidate.

"How about the Democratic candidate for Vice-President?" "In my opinion the candidate for the Vice-Presidency must be of the same character and stand for the same principles as the candidate or the Presidency. This is certainly neces sary if we are to make an aggressive and successful campaign. Anything that would look like a compromise would lose us the respect of the country and would weaken the ticket, and besides, a team in which one horse pulls hard and the other lags is a poor combination for

Mr. Altgeld began his address before the Bimetallic League by saying:

"It is not for the pleasure, the solace or the glory of the dead, but for the instruction, the guidance and the inspiration of the living that we celebrate the birth of one of the greatest men known to the annals of freedom. In law, in medicine, in science, in government, in war, in every field of human activity, the deeds of the mighty dead light the path for to-day and point the road for to-morrow. To-day the men of America who love liberty and hate oppression, who love justice and despise hypocrisy, look to the shrine of Thomas fefferson for new hope and new courage." After describing what Jefferson did do and what he stood for, and declaring what he yould do were he here to-day, Mr. Altgeld said:

"It is clear from his utterances, his character and his course that he would with all his might and main support' the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan. The Chicago platform is the breath of Jefferson, and Bryan is his great prototype. If we would follow Jefferson we must be progressive and aggressive, and we must be progressive and aggressive, and we must stand for definite things. It was this progressive and aggressive spirit of Jefferson, this standing for definite things, this solicitude for the welfare of the people, that caused the scattered but liberty-loving forefathers to raily around him and form the great Democratic party. And it was this same spirit that gave to that party an impetus, a momentum, which enabled it to remain in power a quarter of a century, and to shape the destiny of the nation for nearly a half century. The Republican party got a tremendous impetus by being not only right, but aggressive, on the slavery question. For the last twenty-five years it has been wrong on every great question; yet it has been wrong on every great question; yet it has maintained its hold on the American people by

constantly assuming the augressive while its opponent stood hesitating.

"In 1884 and 1822 we won, not by reason of anything we stood for, but simply because the Republicans themselves were weary of their components of the stood of the same of th

W. & J. Sloane

Offer an unusually handsome line of Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster, and Moquette Carpets.

They are rich in color and extremely effective, and well adapted for decorative purposes. The splendid wearing qualities of these standard goods are proverbial.

Spring Patterns Now Being Shown.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Stars and Stripes, the Declaration of Independence and the glorious old Constitution, which declars that all men are oreated doubl. William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Democracy's candidate for President.

GRAVE PROSPECT.

David B. Hill Has a Window Through Which Altgeld May Look at It.

"Do you know the real reason why ex-Gov. Hill is to entertain ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. it Albany to-night?" asked a friend of Mr. Hill's at Albany to-night?" assed a friend of Mr. Hills
at the Hoffman House last night.
"No? Well, Uncle David B, has a fine guest
chamber in his house at Albany, and it looks
straight out on the Albany Rural Cemetery.
Mr. Hill is to show Deacon Altgeid from the
window of the guest chamber this fine, iarge
cemetery, and tell him that in the election next
fail the entire United States is to be one huge
cemetery for the Bryanized Democracy. That's
the real reason why Mr. Hill entertains Mr.
Altgeid at Albany to-night."

PECKER WOMAN ARRESTED For Not Paying a Hotel Bill-Castody of the

Fecker Boy Yet Unsettled. Mrs. Amber Rhoda Cannon Fecker was arrested yesterday on a charge made by the proprietor of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, for eaving the hotel owing a board bill of something more than \$90. Mrs. Fecker was arrested by a Brooklyn policeman on a warrant as she went to the court house to appear in Part II., Special Term, at the return of the writ of habeas corpus issued for her adopted son, Conrad Benjamin Fecker. The hearing on the writ was put over until May 8. Mrs, Fecker's counsel, George Robinson, had a copy of a deposition by an employee of the Milwaukee infants' Home, in which the deponent, Miss Kittie Meyers, in charge of the books of the institution, recounted that she had found an entry recording the adoption on July 8, 1897, by Mr. aud Mrs. John Baihorn of Claude Peterson, born March 31, 1895, and admitted to the Home on June 24 of the same year. Mrs. Fecker was formerly Mrs. Balihorn. Until the hearing the boy will remain with the Cary society. on the writ was put over until May 8. Mrs.

nearing the boy will remain with the society.

Mr. Robinson accompanied his client to the Adams street police court in Brooklyn, where he deposited \$100 cash bail for her appearance in court this morning to answer the Brooklyn charge. Mrs. Fecker acknowledges owing the Hotel St. George \$62 or \$63, but says that she does not owe \$90. She have further that she left her trunk and clothing there and intended to pay her bill as soon as her brothers sent her more money.

KILLED ATLANTIC AVENUE BILL. Mayor Van Wyck Objects to the City Paying Part of the Cost.

The Mayor has vetoed the Atlantic Avenue Improvement bill, providing for the depression of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks in Atlantic avenue. Brooklyn, the expense to be shared by the city and the company. The Mayor said that when the company proposed to spend a lot of money building a tunnel under the East River, it was fair that the city should aid it, but that as the company had decided not to build the tunnel, it should bear the entire expense of the depression of tracks.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. April 15 - The congege, tion of Christ Episcopal Church opened their new edifice this morning. It is a stone strucnew edifice this morning. It is a stone structure. Its acoustic qualities are entirely satisfactory, and it has all the accessories desirable in a religious home. With the new church came a vested choir, the only one between Paterson and Tuxedo. The voices were excellent. The rector, the Rev. E. H. Cleveland, reharmed the events that brought about the construction of the new church. The edifice, together with the parish house, cost about \$25,000. The dedication services will take place about May 1.

Constwice Quarantine on and After May 1. Health Officer A. H. Doty has issued a notice that all coastwise vessels from domestic ports south of Cape Henlopen shall be subject to quarantine on and after May 1.

Expenditures of the Philippine Commission. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- In response to a request the President has transmitted to the Senate a statement of the expenditures on account of the Philippine Commission. These were: Compensation of Commissioners, \$30. 000: per diem expenses, \$14,537; transporta-tion, \$13,687; secretary and clerk hire, \$43,-920; office rent, stationery, &c., \$15,047. To-tal, \$117,185. Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey received no extracompensation for their duties in connection with the commission.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASBINGTON, April 16.-The gunboat

Wheeling has arrived at Chenwangtan, China. whither she was sent to protect American missionary interests from injury by the anti-foreign society known as "The Boxers." The auxiliary cruiser Prairie has sailed from New York for New Orleans to take the Louisiana naval militiamen on their annual practice cruise. The training ship Alliance has sailed

Capt. Ide to Command the New Orleans. WASHINGTON, April 16.-Capt. Longnecker of the cruiser New Orleans, now in Japanese waters, is ill, and Capt. G. E. Ide of the Yowaters, is in, and capt. G. E. Ide of the Yo-semite, the station ship at Guam, has been assigned to take Capt. Longnecker's place. An order for Capt. Ide's detachment from the Yo-semite was issued on March 22, and he would have returned home if the necessity of pro-viding a commander for the New Orleans had not appeared.

The storm from Texas moved into Kansas yester. lay. The centre covered all that State, and the radius of the storm was becoming very extensive. High winds prevailed quite generally between the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains. Rain was fall ing heavily in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, lows and Arkansas, and heavy rain and snow in Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado: lighter rains fell in the Tennessse and Ohio valleys, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan; th threatening conditions spread as far east as the Middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather prevailed in he South Atlantic and New England States. In this city the day was fair in the morning, be

coming cloudy in the afternoon; wind shifted from east to southeast, average velocity fifteen miles an hour; average humidity, 79 per cent.; barometer M., 30.42.

mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table: -Official Sun's.

1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1899, 1900,

9 A. M. 59° 49° 55° 6 P. M.53° 42° 56°

12 M....59° 40° 60° 9 P. M.52° 40° 54°

3 P. M..55° 39° 60° 12 Mid. 51° 59° 53°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-For New England, increasing cloudiness to-day, with rain in west portion; rain Wednesday; increasing east winds.

For eastern New York, the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Mary iand and Virginia, showers to-day and probably Wednesday; increasing and probably high southeast winds.

Ohio, showers to-day and probably Wednesday; busk

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, April 17th.

Nainsook or Cambric Gowns

and Chemises, 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95. Nainsook or Cambric Drawers 75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95

Nainsook Corset Covers, 500.,980.,\$1.25,\$1.95 Cambric Skirts,

98c.,\$1.25,\$1.95, 2.45 Wrappers. Dimity Wrappers, \$3.95.

Silk Skirts. in colored and black taffeta, with two accordion plaited ruffles, edged with ruche,

\$10.75. In colored and black taffeta.

with small ruffles,

\$5.85**.** Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

PURCHASE OF IONA ISLAND.

Preparations for Its Transfer to the Navy Department for a Naval Magazine. WASHINGTON, April 16. - The Navy Department to-day requested the Attorney-General to instruct the United States District Attorney at New York to represent the Government in the transfer of Iona Island, near Peekskill, to the United States, and directed Commander William Swift of the New York Navy Yard to be present

Swift of the New York Navy Yard to be present at the transfer as the representative of the Navy Department. Iona Island was selected by a board of naval officers as a site for the naval powder magazine to be located near New York city. The money for its purchase and the erection of the necessary buildings has been appropriated by Congress, and a cash payment of \$160,000, the purchase price, will be paid to the owners in New York when some legal obstacles have been oversome. The property is mortgaged for \$15,000, and this will be lifted immediately. A telegraph company which has a right of way on the island is unwilling, the naval officials say, to let its concession stand in the way of the acquirement of the island by the United States.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- These army orders were issued to-day: Second Lieut. Lawrence Brown, Battery E. and Second Lieut. Steeley D. Embick, Battery B. Second Artillery, exchange batteries.

These naval orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander William Winder, order 11th modified; assume command of Michigan immediately.
Lieut. L. R. Desteiguer, order to Massachusetts revoked; leave granted one month.
Lieut. M. Johnson, to Prairie as executive.
Capt. G. E. Ide, order 22d modified; to the command of the New Orleans when relieved from command of

of the New Orleans when relieved from command of
the Yosemite.

Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Norris, proceed
home and sick leave granted for three months when
discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. W. A. Moffatt, proceed home and sick leave
granted one month when discharged from New York
Hospital.

Lieutenant-Commander H. M. Hodges, to temporary duty Bureau of Equipment.

Acting Carpenter F. C. Leepine, from the Wabash to
the Iowa. Acting Carpenter F. C. Leepine, from the Wabash to the Iowa.
Commander P. Garst, order to command of the Michigan revoked.
Paymaster's Clerk H. D. Lazelle, from the Baittimore to the Oregon; Paymaster's Clerk J. B. Horton, from the Oregon and to the Baittimore.
The order Issued last week assigning Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Gillmore to duty as executive officer of the Prairie has been revoked. He will remain on waiting orders a month longer. Mr. Gillmore has not fully recovered from his experiences as a Filipino prisoner.

Postage Stamp Books Ready.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-Agents of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General will ship tomorrow 144,750 stamp books, the supply intended for the first-class post offices about the country. On the day following about the same country. On the day following about the same number of books will be sent the second-class offices and on the four succeeding days the third-class offices will be supplied. The whole number of books to be issued before April 23 is 827,000 irrespective of the fourth-class offices. Stamp books containing 12, 24 and 48 two-cent stamps respectively will thus be on sale at all first, second and third-class offices before May 1.

